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1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " " "	
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " " "	
11.20 " to 12.45 p.m. " " " "	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " "	
1.15 " to 1.45 " " " " "	
1.45 " to 2.15 " " " " "	
2.15 " to 5.00 " " " " "	
5.00 " to 8.00 " " " " "	
NIGHT CARS	
4.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	
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7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
10.30 " to 11.00 " " " " "	
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " " "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 " " " "	
6.30 " to 8.00 " " " " "	
8.00 " to 8.30 " " " " "	
8.30 " to 8.50 " " " " "	
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Yalu River	8.30	Yalu River	8.30
Changchun	1.00 p.m.	Changchun	1.00 p.m.
Qiqihar	5.00	Qiqihar	5.00
Harbin	8.00	Harbin	8.00
Changchun	11.00	Changchun	11.00
Yalu River	11.30	Yalu River	11.30
Dairen	12.00	Dairen	12.00

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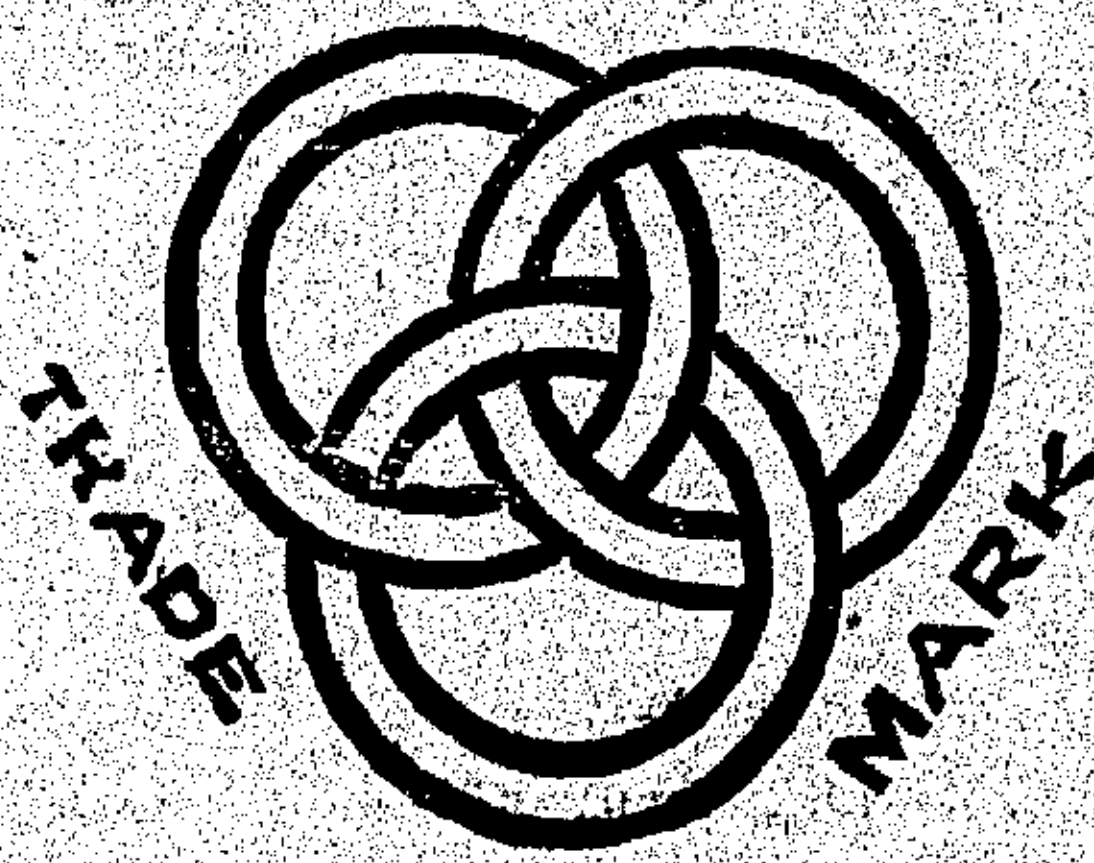
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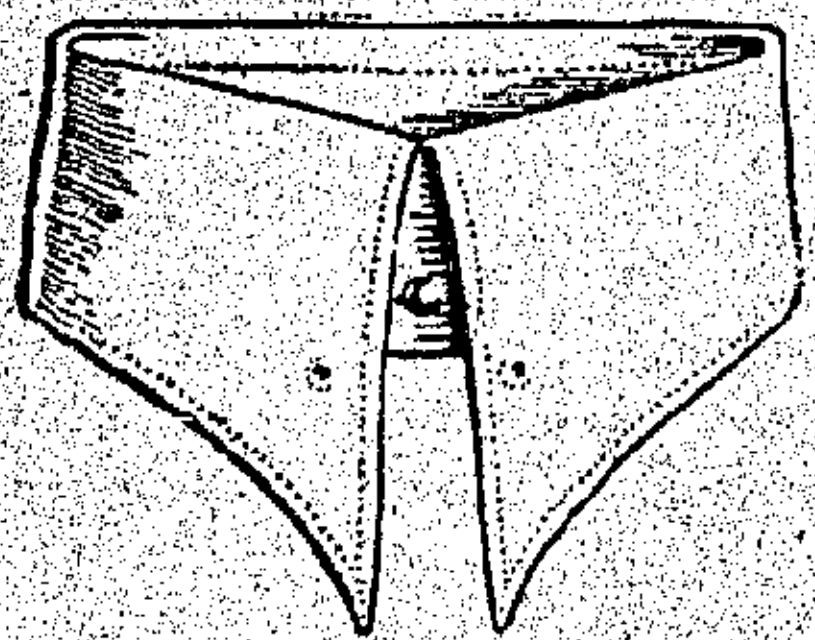
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 17th Feb. —
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Meeting
at Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Household
Furniture at No. 6, Montebello View, Peak,
by Messrs. Hughes & Hoyle.
Monday, 19th Feb. —
12.30 p.m.—Guards & Co., Ltd. General
Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe,
Bingham & Matthews.
Thursday, 22nd Feb. —
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Colden Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.
Friday, 23rd Feb. —
11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and M-
page Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 24th Feb. —
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation meeting of Shareholders at
the City Hall.
Monday, 26th Feb. —
Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 27th Feb. —
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 28th Feb. —
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.
Saturday, 3rd March —
Hongkong Races—4th Day.
Thursday, 8th and 9th March —
Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanical
Gardens.
Saturday, 10th March —
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China
Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. General Meeting
at the Office of the Liquidators, New
Government Building.

THE BOY PROFITEER.
WHAT HE MAY COME TO

(Fined 10s. for being drunk while
in charge of a horse and cart, a boy
of sixteen told the Thames magistrate
his wages were 3s. 6d. a week.)

[EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS, 1915.]

CITY COMPANY SCANDAL.
John Middlesex, 13, Jabez Plump, 14,
and Solomon Precociously, 10, directors
of the Dorset Ostrich Farming and
Radium Corporation, Limited, were
indicted at the Old Bailey for falsifying
the books and accounts of the corporation.

Immense interest was evinced in the
case owing to the high position in City
financial circles of the accused. The
court was crowded with friends and
relatives of the prisoners, and a fashion-
ably dressed young woman, who elicited
when sentence was delivered, is supposed
to be the wife of the prisoner, Plump.

After counsel for the prosecution had
outlined his case, Mr. Quickrives, K.C.,
(who was congratulated by the judge on
being the first member of the Bar to take
silk at the age of seventeen), made an
eloquent speech for the defence. He
urged upon the consideration of the jury
the relative youth of the prisoners and
the ruin conviction would bring upon
them. Counsel suggested that the accused
had fallen under the influence of the
secretary of the company, a mature man
of seventeen, who had absconded. It was
the old story of men being led into enter-
prises for which they had neither training
nor experience.

Great capital had been made by the
prosecution that promoters of the com-
pany had only one ostrich on the farm
in Dorset, that it was not an ostrich
but a guinea fowl, and that the farm was
not in Dorset but in Spitalfields. He
asked the jury to brush aside these mat-
terious details as irrelevant to the main
issue. Did or did not the prisoners
conscientiously and reasonably believe
that they would be able to start ostrich
farming with the shareholders' money?
As for the radium mining, he would urge
that the directors never led the share-
holders to entertain this except as a
by-product of the ostrich farm. As for
the accounts and balance-sheet, unwisely
but not criminally, the directors left
figures to their secretary.

These men, continued counsel, were
more sinned against than sinning.
Dreams had been mistaken for realities
by men who had been successful hitherto
in their undertakings. All the prisoners
were at school only six months ago. They
would have been at school still had not
war-time conditions called them into the
world. The career of Middlesex had been
meteoric. From being a tail-board boy in
a railway van, on a pittance of two
pounds weekly, he had become chief clerk
in a tea-broker's office, and then himself
a produce broker. He had also specu-
lated, heavily and successfully, in electric
tobaccoes, chewing gum, mouth-organs,
sugar, and wheat.

He bought an abandoned house-boat at
Penton Hook for three pounds, engine
it, refitted it, and then sold it to a great
ship-owning company for a million and
a half pounds. Plump's career had been
scarcely less amazing. He left school,
started at once in "The Boy Labour
Bureau," and made a huge income in
providing youths under fifteen for City
offices. The youths earned an average of
£250 per annum, and paid 20 per cent.
of this as commission to Plump. The
business was ruined owing to boys being
able to command higher salaries else-
where.

Plump then formed the "Householder's
Egg League," an organisation that, in
return for an annual subscription of £30,
undertook to deliver two eggs weekly to
subscribers' breakfast tables. The rising
price of eggs eventually ruined this busi-
ness. Plump then borrowed £1,000 from
his bankers, and bought a thousand
shares of the profits of a voyage of the
200-ton steamer, "Jane Dodger," of Bang-
ing. The steamer perished safely on the
home voyage, and Plump then intended
to retire, but was persuaded together
with Middlesex, who occupied a neigh-
bouring seat near East Grinstead, and
was a fellow member of the local Bench,
to enter into this corporation by the
prisoner, Precociously.

Counsel once more begged the jury to
take a lenient view of the mistakes of the
three accused. A verdict of guilty was
however, given and the prisoners were
sentenced to three years in a reformatory,
the prisoner, Precociously, to be also
bired.

SAD BIGAMY CASE.
Harold Smooth, 16, munition maker,
was indicted with having married
Catherine Jones, Hannah Pong, Alice
Wright, Dora Tibbits, Iris Brown, and
Gertrude Malone, his wife, Camilla (nee
Montgomery), being still alive.

The wife gave evidence that she was
introduced to the prisoner as an evening
party in December, 1915. He told her
that he was a man of substance, showed
her his list of investments and photo-
graphs of his estate, and at their next
meeting proposed to her. He had treated
her kindly and she had no suspicion that
he was leading a septuple life.

The other wives also gave evidence, and
all agreed that the prisoner had been a
kind and generous husband. None of
them had suspected him. It was elicited
from the prisoner, in cross-examination,
that his income, including overtime pay,
was £16 weekly. A verdict of guilty was
returned with a recommendation to mercy
owing to great provocation. Bound over
to His Majesty's discretion.

Few Drazil, 15, machine mender, was
charged with reckless driving to the
public peril, driving without a licence,
driving in a state of intoxication, and
causing bodily harm to Lady Maud
Norman-Conquest, an itinerant vendor.
Police evidence was that the defendant,
driving a 60-h.p. Rolls Royce, down
Grosvenor-place at forty-five miles an
hour. He disregarded the show of a
constable, crashed into a street refuge,
(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE NEWS.
HIGH MILITARY COMMISSION.

A High Military Commission has been
organized with General Tuan, the Prince
Minister as Chairman and General
Wang Shih-chen, the Minister of War,
and Admiral Cheng, Pi-kuang, the
Minister of the Navy, as Vice-Chairmen.
General Chang Hsi-tuan, Lan Tien-wei,
Chiang Tso-ping, Chen Yi, Chia Yun-
peng, Fu Liang-chu, and 24 others are
appointed Commissioners.

This Commission will deal with the
conduct of the higher naval and military
affairs of the whole country. Its first
work will be to reorganize the army sys-
tem. Its immediate duty will be to con-
sider the requests for army requisitions
for army funds and the proposals for
disbandment and re-adjustment sub-
mitted by the Tuchuns of the various
provinces.

At first the Government proposed to
organize this Commission after the new
official system of the Central Government
has been promulgated, but the pressing
requests of the provinces made the Pres-
ident decide upon its establishment at once.

MINE PROSPECTING.

Mr. Ku Chung-hsin, Minister of
Agriculture, has received instructions
from the President to obtain detailed
information regarding the mining resources of
the country and to proceed energetically
with the development of mines. Mr. Ku
has now appointed Mr. Wang Cheng-
shan, who is the technical expert in the
Ministry, to prospect the minerals of
Shantung and Bengtien. Liu Chi-cheng
and Chao Ju-chun are sent to Anhwei to
prospect the coal mines. Chou Chin-ling
is sent to Shansi to prospect the iron
and coal mines in that province. The
Minister has also notified the Governors
of these provinces regarding the coming
visit of the mine prospectors.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

FUTURE RELATIONS.

Sir George Buchanan, British Amba-
sador at Petrograd, who presided at the
annual dinner of the New English Club,
Petrograd, at which the guests included
M. Rodzianko and M. Sazonoff, said
there was but one answer which the Allies
could give to Germany's Peace move.

Between us and Germany a great gulf
is fixed, red with the blood of peaceful
non-combatants. We cannot grasp her
hand again until the armies of Germany
have been defeated, and the spirit of
militarism permeating the whole nation
is exterminated. During the past two years
Great Britain has more than once been
accused not only of wishing to secure for
herself the lion's share of the spoils,
but of thwarting the realisation of
Russia's traditional ambitions. Mr. Tre-
poff's recent statement in the Duma re-
specting Constantinople and the Straits
agreement has laid this charge at rest for
ever.

His Majesty's Government when first
approached on the subject early in the
spring of 1915 at once expressed its whole-
hearted assent. We want to see Russia
largely compensated for all her services
and sacrifices, we want to help her to
win the prize she so long dreamt of.
We want to see her strong and prosper-
ous, and we want to consolidate for all
time the alliance which this war has
cemented, for on its maintenance depends
the future peace of the world. That is
the cornerstone of our policy. —Reuter.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING
PROGRAMME.

The aggregate number of ships which
are planned to be constructed in the
spring of this year in Japan is 61 vessels
with the tonnage of 360,887 tons, of which
15 vessels, amounting to 56,918 tons, are
those for which the proposed launching
before the end of last year had to be
postponed on account of shortage of the
required material.

and skidded into the woman, a member
of a good and once prosperous family
who had been reduced by the war to
match-selling. The prisoner offered to
pay the woman five pounds, and then
attempted to drive off. Evidence for the
defence was that the defendant was late
for a dinner party in Park-lane and that
he did not realise the speed of the motor-
car. He denied the intoxication, alleg-
ing that for eighteen months past his
doctors had prohibited his drinking any-
thing but a glass of light cream daily.
He deeply regretted the accident and had
instructed his solicitors to pay handsome
compensation to the victim of the
accident. Fined twenty pounds.

Charles Hoburn, C.O., has been elected
Mayor of West Ham. He is the youngest
mayor in England, being seventeen next
February. The mayor is in the "British
warm" trade and has been munificent to
local charities.

"Too Old At Sixteen" was the subject
of a lecture given at the British Associa-
tion's meeting last night by Fred K.
Simpson, C.B., chairman of the Peter
Pan League. The lecturer urged that
fossilisation of physical and mental
energies sets in after sixteen, and that a
man's best money-making years were
then over. He was fifteen himself, and
he already felt a slackening of his
abilities. The pre-war system of paying
adults more wages than youths was wrong
and vicious. He hoped that when peace
came his league would combine to see that
it was not allowed to creep in again.

The estate of George Limehouse, late
of Woolwich Arsenal, who died last
March of dropsy, at the age of seventeen,
has been proved at £24,000.
Sleep Dene, near Dorling, unoccupied
for several years, has been purchased by
Mr. "Bill" Eickets, who retired from
the San-Browne Bell industry at the
age of sixteen. The youth of the new land-
owner assures a revival of gaieties and
hospitality at this famous house. —
Daily Mail.

"QUIRKS."

KNIGHTS-ERRANT OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY.
SOME EPISODES OF THE AIR.

[BY AN AIR PILOT.]

Flying is a more than happy blend of
science and good sportsmanship. It is
a profession—more, a calling with an
irresistible heart-appeal to every healthy-
minded young Briton. Therein is a
quaint blending of danger and adventure,
a strain of caution with a superlative
dash of daring. It serves to strengthen
the character and develop the mind. It
has given to the prosaic world a new
and lovable type of man—the knight-
errant of the twentieth century. "sans
peur, sans reproche" who laughs at
death and mockingly passes danger as
an old acquaintance, and creeps across
the broad face of the heavens, day by
day, night by night, in constant conflict
with the vampire spirit of the air.

At the seaplane station at X—
A—, an experienced and capable pilot,
was out testing a new machine. The
time arrived for his return. Half an
hour went by, an hour, two hours. Then
the alarm was raised, and a motor-boat
was despatched hurriedly in search.
After cruising round for some time, a
dark square of wreckage was spotted on
the horizon. The black, irregular shape
that rose and fell gently to the motion
of the sea might have been anything;
an upturned boat, a disused mast, or
overboard by some passing tramp, or a
floating log, but the crew of the motor-
boat guessed instantly. A growing ap-
prehension seized their hearts, and they
drove rapidly forward.

When they at length got alongside they
found the seaplane overturned, the two
great floats almost submerged by the
water. Clinging to one of them was the
gallant pilot, blue-faced, frozen with
cold, but game to the end. They hauled
him on board, inquiring the cause of
the mishap. "Unusual manoeuvres un-
derwater" was all the reply they could
get. Then, almost pathetically, "Any
one got a cigarette?"

Afterwards it appeared that when
landing the machine had turned a com-
plete somersault, throwing the pilot
down beneath the surface and entangling
him in the wreckage of wires and stays.

A scene somewhere in the north of
France. An aeroplane appears a mere
speck in the distant sky, then gradually
grows more and more distinct. There is
a thud, and the pilot lands clumsily.

"Thought you'd gone home on leave."
"Did you give my love to Auntie?"
"Been kissing a Ha'berstadt."
"Have you?" But the slim figure in
the fuselage remains motionless. The
wings are riddled with bullet holes and
torn with shrapnel. Tenderly, gently
as a woman, they lift him up, on the
grass. There is an ugly red stain on the
tunic. The young face is set and drawn.
His lips move. Somebody bends over to
catch the faint whisper.

"The report—under the seat." Then
no more!

The report is discovered; filed in
almost to the moment of landing. The
V.C. is handed to the pale-faced widow.
But the brave spirit has fled to the
Vallhalla of the airman, above the racing
clouds.

It is a sunny windless morning.
Along the aerodrome are stretched the
forms of seven graceful scouting craft
and two clumsy gun-buses. Already
bestrewn and begoggled, the pilot of
one of the machines is bandying words
with a cronny alongside.

"The brutes hit me at twelve thousand
yesterday, but I'll take jolly good care
they don't touch me again," he says.
"How are you going to avoid it?"
asks the friend.

"Go up to fifteen and stay there," is
the reply.
"I wouldn't," the friend counsels.
"Stick to the others; that's the safest
plan."

The pilot shakes his head vehemently.
The friend shrugs his shoulders, and then
they are off.

With the twilight they return, one
after another, speeding their way out of
the heavy bank of clouds. But there are
now only eight dark specks. Who is
down? Speculation runs high. At last
the first man lands—they crowd round
him breathlessly.

"B—," he exclaims. "He would go
up to fifteen thousand, and get plugged;
the rest of us came through at eight
thousand." Then, to reassure them:—
"It's all right though; he's landed in
Holland."

At ten thousand a bursting "Archie"
had carried away a strut of the left wing
and torn the latter into innumerable
shreds. The pilot had been hit in the
left thigh, and was losing blood rapidly.
He set his teeth and turned the machine
for home. He felt himself going off, and
only by sheer will-power kept on. Again
that sickening feeling attacked him, and
he could have groaned with agony.
Instead he laughed, weakly, hollowly.
It amused him in some indescribable
fashion to think that, feeble though he
was, he had still the better of the en-
counter. Then, outraged nature would
stand it no longer; he faints.

The observer felt the machine give a
sudden dive, and looked round in alarm
to find the pilot an inanimate heap that
budded over the "joy-stick" in a
manner gruesome to behold.

Lower and lower, sank the prow of the
machine. Now it was almost a nose-dive,
and the spare machine-gun trays began
to slide down off the front of the fus-
elage. There was one chance, if only he
could reach the control-stick himself.

THE APOLOGY OF A SLACKER.

There's been a lot of writing
About us fellows fighting,
Who are single, fit, and not yet forty-three;
But the Government we've got
Are a slowly moving lot,
Who won't change their blooming war
whoop, "Wait and See."

The old trading point of view
Some employers overdo,
When we ask for leave to go and "strafe"
the Hun;
"Oh! You really can't be spared!"
Is the cry that's always heard,
For the business of the island must be
done.

Sniffing tea or broking shares,
Slugging ink from office chairs,
Selling whisky, hats or Beecham's, all's
the same;
You think you're doing nothing,
You're really doing something,
For you're keeping up the Empire's
mighty name.

Our fathers and our mothers,
Our sisters and our brothers,
Our pals out in the trench for you and me;
Say how unfair is the game,
But the answer's just the same,
"Aren't we carrying on the business over-
sea?"

So we're heroes every one,
And our duty's softly done,
In the Town Guard marching round the
Barrack Square;
We all drill one hour a week,
More than this you must not seek,
Or you'll interfere with business—that's
not fair.

But the faces should really end,
And our ways we ought to mend,
We're all tired of playing soldiers, don't
you know;
We're out to help the nation,
So let's have arbitration
And decide if to the Front we ought to go.

Called shirker and called slacker,
But what the hell's it matter,
We can hear the blame quite easily, you
and me;
We're but waiting for our chance,
And if once we get to France
We'll all push the cursed hogs back to the
Spree.

Colombo, January 3rd, 1917.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Lieut. C. Mills, 4th Seaforth High-
landers (Sub-Inspector, Shanghai Muni-
cipal Police), through the jangling of whose
heart a machine-gun bullet penetrated
and took exit through the lungs on the
Somme last July, has been heard from
again. Writing last month he says he
has received instructions to prepare for
transfer to the 2nd battalion, and hopes
for a chance to return to the front where
he has "an account to settle with Mr.
Boche." On December 15th he was certi-
fied fit for light duty for a month; later
he went to Hiron, Yorkshire, where he
was again examined and pronounced fit
for service for another two months.
His heart is all right now, he writes, but
his left lung is still weak.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION.

Sergeant-Major Roylance and P.-e. 68
Lai Man Wai have been commended
by the Police Magistrate and by the
Capt.-Supt. of Police for their zeal
and activity in effecting the arrest
of a snatcher in "Queen's Road
Central" on the last instant.

POLICE SCHOOL, NEW CLASS.

The O.C. No. 2 Platoon will detail 32
Constables to form Class IV., which
will be taken by Chief Inspector
Kerr. Date of the sittings of Class
IV. will be issued.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Members of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies who
have to fire Part II. of the 1917
Course and have no previous experi-
ence with Service Rifles will attend
at Central Station for instruction as
follows:

Friday, Feb. 16th—No. 5 Platoon (No.
3 Company).
Thursday, Feb. 22nd—No. 7 Platoon (No.
4 Company).
Friday, Feb. 23rd—No. 6 Platoon (No.
3 Company).
Report in uniform, but without rifles, to
Musketry Sergt. Fisher outside the
Armoury at 5.15 p.m.
STRENGTH
P.-e. 863 Bowen Bowlands is permitted
to resign on leaving the Colony.
JOINED
No. 2 Platoon, S. M. Sadick.
(Sgd.) F. C. JESKIN.
D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 14th February, 1917.

He began awkwardly to clamber over the
narrow space that divided the pilot's seat
from his own. A sudden movement
caused the machine to tilt. Breathless,
he paused; then, with a last effort,
scurried across.

This was but half the battle won!
Would there yet be time? The earth was
now perilously near, the machine
descending at an alarming speed. He
rattled right and attempted gently to
flatten out. Still no result; the pace was
terrifying, the force of the head wind
almost took his breath away.

At last he gave signs of straightening
out. Below the aerodrome came into
view. With a final glide he landed,
clumsily, dangerously, but at last they
were safe, and he gave a great roar of
relief.

"What's this?" he was asked. "Flight
à deux!"

"No; more fright than ardour," was
his reply, and, apologetic, he removed
himself, for "there is a tear on the eye-
lid of every jet." —Daily Express.

THE WAR.

WAR ON SUBMARINES.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

SOME GERMAN INTRIGUE.

NOVEL BRITISH ATTACKS.

HUN THREATS TO NEUTRALS.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING SUBMARINISM.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, February 14th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Beresford declared that he was confident that we will have submarine really in hand in six weeks or so. Lord Beresford added that we had lost over 4,000,000 tons of shipping during the war, but 3,000,000 tons had been more or less adequately replaced. There was not the slightest cause for panic. We had done remarkably well and we would do much better, though we had a bad time to face. Submarine was nearer being well in hand than it had ever been owing to men fresh from sea experience of submarine bringing new ideas to the Admiralty.

Lord Lytton, speaking for the Admiralty, said that every device of human ingenuity was being employed most energetically against submarine, and the Admiralty was confident that we could continue not merely to furnish our armies with munitions and supplies to carry out our obligations towards the Allies, but also keep free certain routes for neutral commerce and obtain the necessary supplies for our own people.

Lord Curzon said that the gross tonnage of pre-war vessels exceeding 1,600 tons was 16,850,000. On January 31st, the reduction was between five and six per cent. of that number, therefore Sir John Jellicoe was not dissatisfied. A number of German submarines which had been operating during the past fortnight would never return to their own shores, and new devices were being invented and applied.

Lord Lytton added that although the new phase of submarine was not yet a fortnight old, the counter-measures provided had already achieved most considerable success.

Lord Curzon reiterated that Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the past fortnight's operations in this respect.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, February 13th.

The White Star liner, *Afric*, of 12,000 tons, has been torpedoed.

Seventeen of the crew are missing, and five were killed.

[The *Afric* was a twin-screw liner, built in 1899. Her dimensions were: Length, 550 feet; breadth, 63 feet; depth, 31 feet. She had a speed of 12½ knots.]

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH IN ROUMANIA.

ATTACKS WITH ARMOURD CARS.

LONDON, February 13th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—English armoured cars twice advanced in the region south of the Sereth and bombarded the enemy's positions.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed two Russian attacks on the Upper Sereth.

We stormed a fortified position to the south of the Valeputna road.

We stormed an Italian hill position in the Cerna salient.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BETWEEN THE OISE AND THE AISNE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LONDON, February 14th.

A French *communiqué* says:—Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quenneville, we carried out a destructive fire on enemy works.

There has been a fairly lively artillery duel elsewhere.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ATTACK IN SNOW-SHIRTS.

DUG-OUTS AND PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the snow-shirt attacks mentioned in a German *communiqué*, says that the Canadians started the ladies in the milliners' shops in a village by demanding a hundred ladies' night-shirts of the largest size. There were shouts of laughter in the Canadian trenches when the night-shirts were donned over the khaki and tied up with blue ribbon. The party went out in the moonlight in the snow, with rifles and bombs, cleared the dug-outs and brought back prisoners.

Similarly, the Gordon Highlanders sallied out in white smocks and white painted helmets and destroyed German outposts. They blew up a nest of dug-outs and captured prisoners.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, February 13th.

A German wireless official message says:—Numerous enemy reconnoitring advances between Ypres and Arras failed.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CLOSING ON KUT.

ENEMY HEMMED IN.

LONDON, February 13th.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—We directly hit an enemy bridge at Shumraa and sunk some shipping.

We resumed the advance on Sunday on the right bank of the Tigris and drove back the enemy to the first line of trenches at the Dahra bend, to the west of Kut, where we established our line in the evening across the bend from bank to bank on a frontage of 5,500 yards, completely hemming in the enemy.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

ROME, February 13th.

Italian seaplanes bombed the arsenal and ships in the harbour at Pola and returned safely.

An enemy air squadron bombed a hospital train at Brindisi on February 6th, Red Cross workers and civilians being wounded.

COLONIAL OFFICIALS HONOURED.

LONDON, February 13th.

Companionships of the order of St. Michael and St. George have been bestowed upon Mr. F. W. Major, Chief of the Customs in East Africa, and Mr. Frederick Spire, Provincial Commissioner of Uganda.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

THE HAGUE, February 14th.

The Second Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 94 votes to 26.

The question arose in the discussion on the military classification measures.

ENTHUSIASM IN AMERICA.

CRAFTILY-LAID SCHEME EXPOSED.

NEW YORK, February 14th.

President Wilson's response to Germany's attempt to negotiate, cabled on the 13th instant, has stirred enthusiasm throughout the country.

The Press comments caustically on the exposure of a craftily-laid scheme to divide American opinion and place the United States in a false position.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

GERMAN DREAD OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, February 13th.

The combination of trickery, arrogance and panic characterising Germany's attitude to the United States is revealed in despatches from American correspondents freed from the trammels of the German censorship on arrival in Denmark and Switzerland from Berlin.

It appears that extraordinary precautions were taken to conceal the decision of unrestricted submarine warfare which was taken at a Grand Austro-German Conference at the German Headquarters on the Kaiser's birthday. Even Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Minister, did not give any hint when he saw Mr. Gerard on the eve of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement of January 31st. The surprise was effectual, but to none more than the Germans, who were absolutely dismayed at the promptness of President Wilson's rupture of diplomatic relations.

Then followed an amazing attempt to browbeat Mr. Gerard into signing a revised version of the Prusso-American Treaty of 1795, with a view to securing the inviolability of German property in the United States in the event of war. When Mr. Gerard refused, Count Montgelas, on behalf of the Foreign Office, threatened to detain Americans in Germany. Mr. Gerard's reply that he would not be sand-bagged led to an abandonment of the attempt to hold him and other Americans as hostages.

The next movement was to offer to negotiate through the Swiss Minister, with the result cabled on February 13th which was bound to precipitate a climb-down by Germany, or war.

How much Germany dreads American intervention, despite her bluster, appears in a statement attributed to the Foreign Minister, of January 30th, that if the United States gave Germany a free hand the war would end in a few months.

TYPICAL GERMAN SHUFFLING.

LONDON, February 13th.

The mystery of Germany's offer to negotiate with the United States to prevent war, cabled on February 10th and 12th, is heightened by a German official telegram characterising the report as a "complete invention," but it is cleared up by Reuter's correspondent at Washington, who says a State Department announcement shows that Berlin is again lying.

The announcement says that the Swiss Minister on Saturday afternoon orally suggested that Germany would be willing to negotiate, provided the commercial blockade against England was not interfered with. Mr. Lansing requested that the suggestion be made in writing, and the Swiss Minister on Sunday night accordingly presented the following communication:—"The Swiss Government is requested by the German Government to say that the latter now, as before, is willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided the commercial blockade against England is not broken thereby."

Mr. Lansing replied in the following terms on Monday:—"I am requested by President Wilson to say that the Government of the United States will gladly discuss with the German Government any questions it might propose for discussion, if it withdraws the proclamation of January 31st, in which it suddenly, and without any previous intimation of any kind, cancelled the assurances of May 4th last year. But it does not feel it can enter into any discussion with the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing, unless and until the German Government renounces its assurances of May 4th last year, and acts upon that assurance."

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK TO BE WITHDRAWN.

NEW YORK, February 13th.

It is officially announced that the Americans are withdrawing from relief work in Belgium and Northern France, as the German conditions for a continuance of the work are impossible.

The President of the Relief Commission states that six weeks' food supplies are stored in Belgium. Belgian officials will be authorised to distribute, pending the reorganisation of the relief work.

GERMANY DETAINS AMERICANS OF "YARROWDALE."

WASHINGTON, February 13th.

The Swiss Minister, who is acting for Germany in America, has informed the State Department that Germany will hold the Americans from the steamer *Yarrowdale* as prisoners until assured that German crews in the United States will not be made prisoners.

U.S. PORTS AND ALLIED WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, February 14th.

The Acting President of the Senate has introduced a Bill which, if enacted, will open the United States ports to the Allied warships conveying merchantmen against submarines. It will also enable such warships to patrol the waters against German raiders.

The introducer of the Bill is unwilling to say if it had the support of the Government, but it is understood that it might be acceptable to the Government.

GERMANY AND NEUTRALS.

CONCENTRATIONS ON DUTCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, February 13th.

Reuter's correspondent at New York quotes the Associated Press representative in Berlin to the effect that five German Army Corps were concentrated on the Dutch frontier when ruthless submarine began, while other neutrals, whom President Wilson invited to join America, were indirectly reminded of the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

BRITISH MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, February 13th.

The Press Bureau announces that an explosion, preceded by a fire, occurred at a munitions factory in Yorkshire in the morning.

It is believed that all the employees escaped.

Some damage was done in the neighbourhood, and there are possibly some casualties, but as yet they are unknown.

TWO GERMAN MUNITION FACTORIES DESTROYED.

COPENHAGEN, February 12th.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* announces that there was a terrible explosion near Hamburg when two large ammunition factories were destroyed. Sixty-three persons were killed and sixty-three injured.

INTERNED ALIENS TO BE EMPLOYED.

LONDON, February 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope intimated that the interned aliens would be employed in agriculture and other work of national importance. (Cheers.) Compulsion would not be applied to civilian prisoners.

SILVER.

LONDON, February 13th.

Silver is quoted at 32.15; competitive buying. The market is firm.

THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

An exceedingly enjoyable concert was given last night in the Helena May Institute, when the large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a representative gathering. The primary object of the concert, which was arranged by the Social Committee, was to raise funds for the work of the Institute, but a proportion of the proceeds are to be applied to the Blindfold Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund. A very fine programme was submitted, a feature of which was the varied character of the items, which had evidently been selected with an eye to meeting all tastes. All the performers—and they were numerous—acquitted themselves with the utmost credit, and that their efforts were highly appreciated was evidenced by the fact that each of them was recalled. Piano solos were played by Mr. Denman Fuller and Miss Lillie, violin solos by Mrs. Balcorn, a recitation was given by Mr. R. Sutherland, and songs were rendered by Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Muriel, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Mr. H. E. Muriel, Mr. Findlay Smith, Mr. A. C. Leith, and Mr. Jones. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Austin, Miss Osmond, and Mr. Davison.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May, with the Misses May, were among those present.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

What sounds like the true explanation of the Belgian deportations has been blurted out by Governor-General von Bissing, a blunt soldier, whose incapacity for tergiversations has already distinguished him, notably in the case of his execution of Edith Cavell. All the explanations about economic needs are abolished at one stroke, if this is the real explanation.

The Governor-General says he is "not in Belgium to martyrize the population nor mete out punishment, but only to further the interests of Germany in the most comprehensive way." He is "an old soldier," he says, and would not like to use arms against this unarmed population. Then he continues:

"I consider that I am serving the Emperor and the Fatherland to the best advantage when I cause the least possible German blood to flow here and the fewest possible Germans to be withdrawn from our front lines to watch over Belgium."

Not a word about economic necessities. Germany needs men at the front. She has a large garrison in Belgium on which to draw. She cannot draw on it too much for fear of a revolt in Belgium when the garrison becomes weak. Therefore, in order to withdraw the German soldiers needed in Roumania and on the Somme, and at the same time guard Belgium as efficiently as ever, she removes as much as is necessary of the Belgian population to a place where they could not revolt if they wished. Every dozen or so of Belgians deported means a German soldier released from watching them and sent to the front. Simple, almost crude in fact, and completely German. Thus a few Belgians torn from their homes represent another rifle on the firing line. In addition, the Belgians, when they reach their German destination, have to work for Germany and release other Germans who would otherwise be doing that work; but that is merely lagging; the direct profit is the German soldier dropping his garrison work and hastening to the Somme.

In everything he has said for the last year General von Bissing has rendered a service to the truth. He does not hide or diminish or alter the truth, simply because he cannot imagine that the truth will jar any neutral ear. If von Bissing were only in the Admiralty, how would pretence and deceit-hiding would vanish! Can one imagine him covering up submarine outrages with stories about how the submarines were defending themselves from blood-thirsty liners, or hiding attacks on fishing villages behind bulletins, saying that they were "fortified places"? No; one can only imagine von Bissing saying bluntly: "Yesterday we sank an unarmed passenger vessel and butchered her crew, and we also raided a Summer resort and killed a number of women and children," and seeing no reason why he should not say it.—*New York Times*.

THE FIRST CENSOR.

In prehistoric times a formidable war broke out among the American Indians. The chief of one of the tribes involved had earned, by his excessive prudence, the name, Young-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Shadow. In the council of war that preceded the opening of hostilities the question was raised: "What to do with this influential but not intrepid chief? After a long discussion a war-hardened veteran, who had remained silent, said: 'Make him the censor!' The suggestion was unanimously approved, and the post of censor in time of war was conferred for all eternity on the family of Young-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Shadow. To prevent any misunderstanding, we repeat that all this happened in America long ago, before the days of William Penn, even before Adeline Patti's first tour.—*New York Herald*.

THE COMING TIME.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT IT.

There is a wonder-time of the future coming to which every man, woman, and child not only in England but in every country in which the world's war is waging looks with eager longing—the "after-the-war" time.

Wishes, hopes, and anticipations, what tender thoughts of "might-have-been" and "will-be" do those three small words conjure up! It is the magic sentence or small children, who plan with the riotous imagination of childhood the wonderful things that will happen in that radiant period.

To the grown-ups it is more than some distant time. It is a place—a Land of Promise. Throughout England to-day there is no talk of "when peace is declared"; everything is summed up in "after the war."

Talking with Tommies home on leave one cannot but help being struck by the frequent repetition of the phrase, though Tommy often prefers to render it "apray la gare," in praiseworthy imitation of his French comrades for whom "après la guerre" is the goal to which they too are pressing forward.

The soldier's attitude is entirely English. To him the war is not the most vital thing in the world. It is merely the job in hand, into which he is putting every ounce of energy, and which he means to finish well. But it is not his real life. It will come to an end some time or other. He does not want to talk about it. He will do it pressed, but to him there are things much nearer his heart, and sooner or later the listener will be aware that Tommy is once more launched on his beloved topic—"After the War"—and no matter how often he is switched off that phrase constantly recurs, almost unconsciously, but revealing the inner workings of his mind.

Our boys have a wider vision and see things in better perspective now that they are playing the part of men and seeing life afresh in its pretences and artificialities, and they have a good deal of relevant remarks to make on what they are going to do in that great time coming.

Judging by what he has made of himself and "the contemptible little Army," Tommy of the laughing eyes and unbroken spirit, with his ready jest and, once roused, implacable temper, and, above all, his sportsmanlike sense of fair play, will not be content with a mere vision, but will resist that the Land of Promise becomes the Home of Fulfilment.

It is indeed strange how much meaning can be contained in three little words: how they can become a watchword and almost a religion. There is no need to explain or enlarge upon them. All are content sooner or later, after much toil and suffering, bloodshed and death, that fairland of intentions awaits them. Youth looks forward with eager longing to reunion with youth. To the young there still remains the whole fair vista of life, rendered sweeter by sacrifice and suffering. The memory of youth is short, and with the fulfilment of happiness, the long, weary time of waiting will be forgotten. Youth pays, but youth is always the gainer.

To older folk "after the war" is fraught with a deeper meaning. These men and women have had the settled order of their lives suddenly disrupted with an earthquake-like rapidity and roughness. Life was no longer to them a fascinating surprise packet out of which they were to draw unexpected gifts. They had mapped out their road and expected nothing more than to follow it gently to its end, fulfilling the dear home obligations on the way. Yet the men were ready to sacrifice all, and the women gave freely—sons, husbands, and friends—and then turned with resolution to face that unknown time—"after the war."

To many it will hold much that is sweet—the return of the companions of many years, of boy-men who, such as a short while ago went marching away, still wearing "the ling'ring light of boyhood's grace," but who will return men who know life in its very nakedness. Only to the mother will they remain unchanged—her babies whom she had sacrificed and whom that glorious "after the war" had returned to her unharmed as by a miracle.

And there are those others for whom already the glorious anticipation of that wonder-time is quenched for ever. For them, "after the war," will stretch on in long weary years, not unhappy perhaps, for time dulls the sharpest grief, sound of familiar feet at the door—a beloved voice speaking greetings. The years will stretch empty, and at times almost intolerable, when they will indeed feel that "to die is not the hardest part."

Yet these, too, speak hopefully and longingly of "after the war," and perhaps the words fall softest and sweetest and with the deepest meaning from the lips of those who have so little to look forward to, save to rejoice in the happiness of others. They know that there is still work to be done. For generations the mark of the Monster will remain on all humanity. There will be fatherless little ones, bereaved wives and aged men and women who have given the children of their love.

Above all there will be the returned heroes to whom "after the war" will be at best a long pilgrimage of darkness and suffering. There will be the "after the war" gladness of thousands for whom otherwise the future would be sombre and drear, and many, many women will find renewed happiness in tending and caring for the bruised victims of the "world's war."

It is far away, that fairy period. It is not spoken of anxiously or impatiently, but rather with a calmness and steadfastness of belief in the ultimate outcome that should convey to other countries the spirit of England after over two years of war.

[BY H. G. WELLS.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

FRENCH PRAISE

That means any sort of British soldier. Unless he is assisted by a kilt the ordinary Frenchman is unable to distinguish between one sort of British soldier and another. He cannot tell—the ardent nationalist mark the fact!—a Cookney from an Irishman, or the Cardiff from the Essex note. He is kind, and extravagantly and ungenerously kind, and generous—“like good children.” There his praise is a little tinged by doubt. The British are reckless; recklessness in battle a Frenchman can understand, but they are also reckless about to-morrow's bread and whether the tent is safe against a hurricane in the night. He is struck, too, by the fact that they are much more fond of French music than of English. He seems to have a passion for bad lugubrious songs. There he smiles and shrugs his shoulders, and, indeed, what else can any of us do in the presence of that mystery! At any rate, the legend of the “phlegmatic” Englishman has been scattered to the four winds of heaven by the guns of the Western front. The meekness in action is true, but for the rest they are by the standards quicksilver.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

Professor Graham Kerr, Regius Professor of Zoology in the University of Glasgow, said, in an address to the Greenock Philosophical Society recently, that there was one of the great normal phenomena of Nature, and, taking a broad view of Nature, it was not within the scope of that Society to discuss it, but that it was abnormal.

The lessons to be learned were that we should concentrate our endeavours towards staving off an outbreak of war in any particular case, and on rendering ourselves as efficient as possible for war in the event of our being forced into it.

A CRITICISM OF METHODS.

Frenchman said as much as this to me, but their meaning was as plain as daylight. I tackled one of my guides in this matter; I said that it was the plain principle of the French military people to despise the British military methods sharply, if they thought they were wrong. I said, "I am sure, many British officers, do not think they have anything to learn. And English people do not like being told things. What could we do?" We could hardly send a French officer to see to your headquarters in a tutorial capacity. You have to do things in your own way. When I told the General, Castelnau, that the danger was in borrowing a French general, or so, he would say only, "There is only one way to learn war, and that is to make war." When I was too late, in the lift, I thought of this answer to that. There is only one way to make war, and that is by the employment of incapable and the rapid annihilation of the most able and the most experienced types must be sought. But to do this you want a standard of efficiency. We want a conception of intellectual quality in performance that is still lacking.

"Or how two undistinguished Civil Service Commissioners can hold up scientific education of our entire administrative class!"

not be done. It rules India ignorantly and obstructively; it will wreck the British Empire rather than relinquish its ascendancy in Ireland. It is densely satisfied and instinctively monopolized. It is on our backs, and with it on our backs we common English must blunder to victory. And we must make this proposal."—*Daily News*

A LIFE OF BOREDOM

Certainly, if you are to believe some of the tales told by our war correspondents, the Boches must be amazingly comfortable. I say must be, because the German trenches and dug-outs into which I have personally penetrated have been only a shade less soul-subduing than our own. And although I can only speak

TRENCHES AND BOTANY

flying about their ears every morning, and then seeing which side could bring the other up again, quietly. The soldiers, however, varied in their opinions, and some of them, by substituting them on large placards over the parapet, were the really active pursuists. The rest of the time we gave up to botany. Just behind us were the ruins of what had been a prosperous village. There was nothing left but the walls of a village beyond the walls of the two, some of the C.E. gipsies, pointing out the position and distance of towns and the enemy lines. But the cottages had once possessed gardens, and in the gardens were roses, some of them very beautiful, and the roses had survived the village. Therefore I made a list of them, and, on what I called a "rose list," I wrote out, or, at any rate, I mostly called it, appeared, a bouquet of such roses as I would be proud to send to your beloved. There were butterflies too.

THE GALLANT LAD IN THE TRENCH

(Continued on back of next card)

AN EXPERIENCE AT THE FRONT

Then I set off, plunging my way through mud half-neck high, every step means a dragging and a labor of the rear end, as it is released from the gripping mud, and then it comes away with an oozy gasp, and seems to weigh fifty pounds before it is lifted high over the glistening surface, swung forward, and dropped, when it sinks deeply simply by its own weight. Then commences the drag for the other leg. And so it goes on, what time the icy rain sheets between your turned-up collar and your neck, and the rivulets gather there, and the wind sends in little icy drops down your back. The Kingsley's "hard north-easter" slaps your dripping overcoat about your knees and nearly sways you over, gets under the awning brim of your steel helmet and swings your head back, exposing to the slapping rain the little bit of throat you have been able to keep warm, whilst the fastening strap under your chin, by drawing the pulgins in, cuts sharply. The gush again is roaring all round, and every now and again the air thump following the explosion throws you forward on to your hands, which sink till the mud reaches your elbows. Choking with exasperation at the foolishness of it all, you carefully unstick yourself and plough on, the mud and water dripping from your fingers. So, buffeted and panting, you labour for hours, cursing the silly scheme of the Admiralty, and the whole silly scheme of things, and wondering if you will even find yourself in a Christian bed again, dry and warm, and listening snugly to the rush of the rain on the windows.

True, the rain drops from the peak of your cap, and from your nose, but there is in it a faint glow of satisfaction at having done your duty, at having conquered the storm; you are a soldier, and whatever the upshot you feel that you have acquired merit. A dripping salute and an attempt to click the heels smartly together, foiled by the lumps of mud on the boots, and you await orders. "Oh, Sergeant, your watch is pretty reliable, what is the Brigade time? Five-twenty, isn't it? All right, that'll do!" On the *plante*, standing there with a rush of words to the mouth. Was that all? Had you toiled through the morass and battled with the storm simply because the Adjutant wanted the time? Well, no words could do justice to the situation, not even soldier words, and it has been found unwise to allude to the undoubted ancestry of a Adjutants; so you salute vengefully in silence, stumble out into the storm, and drag back. Here you hunch yourself on the ground, sitting on your paws, with your back to the lashing rain, clutching your shaver and a towel, and you are just "hole" until six o'clock, when, if some dinnerie the cook will have evolved some hot tea—the nectar of the gods—arise, this, with a piece of bully and a biscuit, and set you up for the day.

You may get through a certain number of hours every day opening your eyes to the things that are around you by your friends and considering innumerable things that you want, and wondering what in the world you are to do with them. I think of the noblest qualities of the New Age is their wonderful self-control in matter of gifts. They never complain they know that in thinking out

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

THIS

SPACE

【154】

A black and white illustration of a man in a kilt and jacket, dancing or posing dramatically with one arm raised and legs spread wide.

SOLE AGENTS

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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

For stealing a quantity of clothing belonging to the No. 1 Boy at the Craigengower Club, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

NECESSITY.

A grimy-looking Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood charged with stealing coal. In reply to the Magistrate the defendant admitted stealing "a few lumps in order that I could wash myself."

He was fined \$10, or, in default, 14 days' hard labour.

OPIUM.

Two Chinese women were brought before Mr. Wood on a charge of being found in possession of opium at Kowloon Railway Station. One of the women had three tins of the drug concealed in a pair of shoes, and four tins tied round her waist. The other woman had 22 tins of opium hidden in the hollow stick of an umbrella.

The case against both defendants was remanded for further evidence to be obtained.

A MEDICINE MAN.

When charged with the theft of some sugar from the China Sugar Refinery, a Chinese employe said he took the sugar to put in medicine with which to cure some bruises he had received during an assault.

Inspector Sim remarked that a large quantity of sugar had been missed, and two Europeans had been put to watch. They caught the defendant.

Sentence of seven days' hard labour was passed.

PURSE SNATCHERS.

Two young Chinese were charged before Mr. Melbourne with being concerned in the snatching of a purse from an old Chinaman. The latter was walking along in the Central district when he was suddenly "hurdled" by a group of four Chinese youths, and soon afterwards discovered that his purse, containing \$13 odd, had been removed from the breast-pocket of his coat. A district watchman, who had witnessed the happening, succeeded in arresting one of the thieves, the remaining three making their escape in the crowd. At the Magistracy yesterday morning, whilst waiting for the charge against the arrested youth to be heard, the watchman noticed another of the group of four in a room of the Court, arrested him, and when the case was eventually called on there were two defendants in the dock.

Both stoutly denied any knowledge of the affair. Asked what he was doing in the Court that morning, when arrested, the second defendant remarked that he was out of employment for the day and merely came to the Court to hear the cases.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was imposed.

ALLEGED STABBING BY A BOATSWAIN.

Wong Kai, boatswain of the s.s. *Emilissa of Russia*, was charged before Mr. Melbourne with having stabbed members of the crew on board that steamer in the harbour on 27th December last.

Mr. Haywood, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Davison, solicitor, for the defendant.

The evidence was to the effect that on the day in question about a dozen of the crew asked the defendant, as boatswain, for 84 cents of overtime money, which, they alleged, was due to them, to spend on shore. Defendant refused, saying he had not the money, and put them off till next day. The men understood the steamer was to sail next day, and, as they had not signed on to sail with her, insisted on getting payment. Defendant seemed to be annoyed, went into his cabin, and emerged brandishing a knife. The men scattered, but he pursued them and lunged at them, stabbing two sailors, inflicting a serious wound in the side of one and almost severing the ear of the other.

The evidence was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K. VOLUNTEERS v. K.S.L.I.

These teams met in the United Services League, on the Club Ground, yesterday. The Club commenced in fine style and their supporters must have anticipated an easy victory. After about the first ten minutes, however, the soldiers got into their stride, and the Club was seldom allowed to become very dangerous. Stalker and McTavish had hard lines in the early stages, and Robinson and Smith also tried shots but it was only the first effort, namely that of Stalker and McTavish, which caused the soldiers much uneasiness. What turned out to be the only goal of the match came just before half-time. The movement started with Pritchards, who put the ball out to Peplow. Peplow, who had been responsible for many fine centres, again placed the ball well in front of the goal, and Machin running up had no difficulty in scoring.

The soldiers would undoubtedly have managed more goals in the second half, as they were much the better team, and the majority of the play was in their opponents' territory, if they had not upset their forward line by sending Jones to play amongst the defence. Many fine centres were placed about where an inside left should be found, but there was nobody there to take them, and Black always managed to clear in time. The Club managed a short period of goal-worrying in this half, and Pritchards had a very anxious five minutes, but nothing tangible came of the effort. Stalker tried a long shot which Pritchards cleared without very much difficulty, and at the other end, Machin banged the ball at the goal-keeper from a fine pass from his left wing. This was a very narrow escape for the Club. A fine sprint by Peplow, past Black, just before the finish nearly brought the Shropshires their second goal, but Goldenberg just managed to turn the ball over the cross bar. There was no further scoring, and whatever hopes the Club had of winning the U. S. League this year are now dispelled. The contest will now probably be a triangular one between the E.E., R.G.A. and K.S.L.I. Result—K.S.L.I. 1, H.K. Volunteers 0. Referee—Mr. Wright.

K.A.M. R.E.'s v. NAVY.

This match was played on the Navy ground yesterday and, as events proved, was an easy win for the soldiers. Play had been in progress but a little while before Townsend opened the scoring, the Navy goalkeeper being at fault. Before long the soldiers had another goal, Scott heading in neatly from a corner. Despite good forward play by Hutchingson and Norris on the Naval right wing, play returned to the Naval end. Numerous shots were directed at the goal and Crocker saved twice in quick succession, ultimately being defeated again by R.A. The interval found the R.E.'s leading by three goals to nil.

After a little midfield play in the second half Scott initiated a movement that gave White a chance, and he rushed the ball into goal. Godfrey came across and carried the ball out with his hand, it being a moot point whether the ball had not already crossed the goal-line. The referee settled matters by awarding a penalty, and the soldiers gained their desert when Scott scored easily from this. More good forward play gave Townsend a chance to add further to the score, and he scored the fifth and last goal for his team. After this the soldiers slackened down somewhat and a lot of the play was contested away from the Navy goal. Newman snapped up a chance of scoring, and a fine high shot from him found the net, this being the sailors only point.

Result, R.E.'s 5, Navy 1. Referee, Mr. Bowles.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

TABLE TO-DATE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
R.G.A.	8	4	2	2	5	3	10
R.E.	8	3	1	4	14	7	19
K.S.L.I.	7	3	2	2	14	8	8
H.K. Volunteers	4	4	0	10	7	8	8
Navy	7	1	6	0	4	24	2

AN ANGRY AMAH.

An amah was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, the property of her mistress, a Chinese, who resides in Kennedy Road. The amah admitted the theft, stating that she wanted to leave the house, but her mistress would not let her go, and treated her very badly. "I had bad thoughts because of this," added the amah, "so I took these things."

Inspector Gordon said that the woman was arrested on Tuesday at Tsim Tsi Toi, as she was about to board the train. She had the jewellery stuffed away in the toe of a shoe. At first she would not say where she got the jewellery from, but eventually consented to do so. She tried to escape from the police, and on one occasion slipped out through a back door and rolled down a bank which was fifteen feet high.

Sentence of four months' hard labour was passed.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) for presentation to the shareholders at the twentieth ordinary general meeting of this Company, to be held on the 23rd inst., states:—

The gross earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1916, amount to \$158,013.91, and there remains a sum of \$109,456.45 at credit of Profit and Loss Account, which it is recommended be appropriated as follows:—

To place to reserve fund \$20,000.00
To pay a dividend of 7 per cent, or 70 cents per share \$7,500.00
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account 1,956.45

The investment in Green Island Cement Co.'s shares has been written up to \$10 per share, and the resulting appreciation (\$20,000) transferred to Reserve Fund, raising it to \$125,000.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, H. P. White and U. Poi. On retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

SECOND LIST.

The following further members whose official numbers are given below have sent the following amounts totalling \$10,280 to us for investment in War Loan.

The Committee has been able to invest this sum in Straits War Loan at six per cent.

Members are requested to return their pass-books to the undersigned to be made up.

- \$1,700.—No. 201.
- 1,000.—No. 203, 206, 215, 219, 183.
- 800.—No. 103.
- 600.—No. 281.
- 500.—No. 220.
- 300.—No. 210, 224.
- 185.—No. 225.
- 180.—No. 208.
- 130.—No. 213.
- 100.—No. 204, 206.
- 70.—No. 223.
- 65.—No. 227.
- 50.—No. 15, 222, 223.
- 40.—No. 217, 231.
- 25.—No. 202, 211, 212, 213, 219.
- 20.—No. 100, 203, 209.
- 10.—No. 186, 197, 198, 207, 214.
- 5.—No. 228.

\$10,280

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Secretaries.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1917.

CANTON AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

The Canton Amateur Theatrical Society is again to be congratulated upon a very successful effort which should result in another substantial contribution being made to the Allied Red Cross Funds.

Under the able direction of Mr. John Robertson, it produced the very amusing play, "The Marriage of Kitty," on Monday evening, and was rewarded by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The difficult title role was ably sustained by Mr. H. M. Webb, and the rest of the cast was as follows:—"Sir Reginald Belsize, Bart." Mr. A. B. Puddicombe; "John Travers," a Solicitor, Mr. Arnold-Hotson; "Norbury," a Man-Servant, Mr. H. C. Shrubsole; "Hampton," Travellers' Clerk, Mr. H. D. Browne; "Madame de Semiane," Mrs. A. B. Puddicombe; and "Rosalie," a French Maid, Mrs. J. E. B. de Courcy.

All the players did well, being admirably suited to their respective parts. The scenery was much admired, especially that of the second Act—Lady Belsize's (Kitty's) villa on the Lake of Geneva—the pretty effect of which was greatly enhanced by the admirable lighting.

Towards the end of the month the Society will present "The Woodby Folies," with new songs and dances, when the very marked success this talented amateur combination made in December last will doubtless be repeated. The performance will again be in aid of Allied Red Cross Funds.

FREEMASONRY.

The roll of Masonic Lodges under the English constitution has been increased during the past year by twenty-seven, bringing the total up to 2,787. This roll, however, dates from 1863 and since then between five and six hundred Lodges, mostly colonial, have been ranged under separate constitutions, the actual number of working Lodges being now 3,233. The total of Mark Lodges is now 664.

MAN-POWER IN MALAYA.

THE F.M.S. GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

The General Secretary of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Under Secretary, F.M.S., in reply to the resolution recently passed at a joint meeting of the P.A.M., the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines and the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce. The resolution in question was as follows:—

That this joint meeting of representatives of the Planter's Association of Malaya, the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines and the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce considers that the present scheme of obtaining men from the F.M.S. for active service by inviting volunteers is not a satisfactory one, and if the Government does now or may in the future desire to send men from the F.M.S. on active service outside Malaya, then the Government of the F.M.S. be asked to register all adult male European British subjects in the Federation and have them examined for fitness for military service, with a view to mobilising them as and when required for service with the imperial forces. In the meantime the representatives urge that steps be taken to prohibit all adult male European British subjects leaving Malaya unless under medical certificate or by special permission of Government. Finally, the associations here represented invite Government to take advantage of their organisations and co-operation.

The reply was as follows:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated January 12th and 16th on the subject of the scheme for obtaining men from the Federated Malay States for active service. The resolution passed at the joint meeting of representatives of the Planter's Association of Malaya, the Federated Malay States Chamber of Mines and the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce on the 16th inst. has been laid before the High Commissioner.

I am to state that His Excellency is unable to understand how the present scheme can cause a considerable amount of uncertainty, and how it can be said to be neither to the interest of the employers nor of the employees.

In the opinion of the Government the scheme as regards Advisory Committees set forth in the notice issued by the Government is perfectly clear. It gives the employer and the employee the option of seeking the advice of the committee and it allows of men of military age, who cannot in the opinion of the committee be spared, obtaining certificates which, no doubt, they will be glad to have and to show in after life. It is trusted that all employers will encourage those who are employed by them who are of military age to be medically examined and go before the Advisory Committee, but if it is found that employers are putting pressure on employees not to do so or that men of military age are objecting for other reasons to be examined and take advice, then the Government will be ready to consider whether the wishes of the Planter's Association of Malaya, the Federated Malay States Chamber of Mines and the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce cannot be met, and an Enactment providing for compulsion be passed.

The Government, however, is strongly of opinion that the patriotism of both employers and employees is such that the voluntary scheme will be found to be sufficient.

His Excellency desires that his thanks may be conveyed to the Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce, the Planter's Association of Malaya and the Federated Malay States Chamber of Mines for their invitation that the Government should take advantage of their organisation and co-operation.

When bids were opened in Washington it was discovered that, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain is at war and for the past two and a half years has been buying immense quantities of ammunition from America, the English company had submitted a bid of \$200 less for each projectile than the lowest American bidder, and had guaranteed delivery in half the time the American firms promised to deliver the projectiles.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, issued a statement in explanation of the British firm's ability to underbid the Americans. He said they could do it because England's heavy ships are not doing any fighting now and therefore do not require projectiles for their big guns.

MUNITIONS FOR U.S. NAVY.

AMERICAN FIRMS UNDERBIDDEN.

The Hatfields Company, Limited, an English concern, has underbid all American firms for the manufacture of sixteen-inch and fourteen-inch armour piercing projectiles for the United States Navy.

When bids were opened in Washington it was discovered that, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain is at war and for the past two and a half years has been buying immense quantities of ammunition from America, the English company had submitted a bid of \$200 less for each projectile than the lowest American bidder, and had guaranteed delivery in half the time the American firms promised to deliver the projectiles.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, issued a statement in explanation of the British firm's ability to underbid the Americans. He said they could do it because England's heavy ships are not doing any fighting now and therefore do not require projectiles for their big guns.

STRAITS CHINESE AND THE WAR.

On enquiry of the Hon. Mr. Eu Tong Sen, the *Times of Malaya* learns that he has heard nothing more from Government regarding the offer made by him to send, at his own expense, a selected contingent of Chinese mechanics and skilled workmen for work in the munition factories at home. The proposal was made at a meeting of the Federal Council in November, when the Chinese member's spirit of loyalty and generosity was duly acknowledged by H.E. the High Commissioner, who promised to forward the offer to the home authorities.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN PHILIPPINES.

A bill has been prepared by Mr. Kapunan, of the House of Representatives, under the terms of which the vote would be conceded to Filipino women. The suffrage movement in the Philippines, while by no means aggressive, has been gathering headway steadily for several years.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(Telephone 1741.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS

AND

SHOES

BLACK OR BROWN.



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 PER PAIR.

IN ALL MEN'S SIZES 5 TO 10.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

THE LARGEST SELECTION AND

BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 .. 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

(94-1)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

"REZNOR"

ANTISEPTIC dustless OIL-MOP

BRITISH-MADE

and better made than the foreign article.

DUSTS, CLEANS AND POLISHES

at the one operation.

Adjustable to any angle, this

CLEANING AND POLISHING MOP

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

LABOUR-SAVING AND HOUSE CLEANING

DEVICE YET INTRODUCED.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
(In Liquidation).NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
Claims against the above Estate should
be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th
February, 1917.DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Liquidators. [301]

WANTED.

POSITION by a YOUNG BRITISHMAN.
Good knowledge of General Office Work
and able to take charge of departments.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [302]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from The Executors of the Estate of the
late Mr. L. R. NEEDHAM, to sell by Public
Auction.On SATURDAY,
the 17th February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6,
Mountain View, The Peak.THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.Comprising:—Hall Stands, Teakwood
Upholstered Suite, Arm-Chairs and Sofas,
Indian Rugs and Carpets, Blackwood Tables,
Blackwood Arm-Chairs and Settees, Handsomely
Carved Blackwood Screens, Stands, &c., a small
collection of Carved-wood Figures, Vases,
Bronzes, &c., Pictures and Engravings, Large
Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, Large Dinner
Service (complete), Glass Ware, Spirit Lamps,
&c., &c.Teakwood Wardrobes, Chest-of-drawers,
Dressing Tables, Washstands, Single Iron
Bedsteads, Sundry Bed and Table Linen,
Pantry, Kitchen and Bath Room Utensils,
&c., &c.
On view FRIDAY, 16th inst., from 2 p.m.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [303]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF VIENNA"
Captain J. W. P. Pring having arrived
from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.All broken, damaged, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godown, where they may be
examined on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at
10 a.m.All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN
DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the above
date have left the Godown, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st inst. will be subject
to rent.Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that
they must produce an Import Permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be
consignees.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be consigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1917. [304]

WALTER FORD & CO

THE Interest and Responsibility of
WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS
in the Firm of WALTER FORD & Co.,
Commission Agents, 8, Queen's Road Central,
Ceded on the 31st day of August, 1916, on
which date by mutual consent of all the
Partners ceased to be a Partner
Dated 14th day of February, 1917.
WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS. [294]

LOST.

BETWEEN Glenale and Conduit Road,
A LADY'S SOLID GOLD CUB
CHAIN BRACELET, with GOLD
PADLOCK.
Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning
same to—
"G,"
Post Office Box 253. [287]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED
on THURSDAY, 15th inst.
For Terms for Day Scholars and Boarders
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [296]HONGKONG
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
ANNUAL SHOW.THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SHOW will be held on the 8th and
9th MARCH, in the BOTANICAL GARDENS.Intending Exhibitors should send their
entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not
later than 22nd February.Copies of Rules and Schedules may be
obtained from the Hon. Secretary.A. NICOL,
Quarry Bay.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [280]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$1.25 per Share,
declared at the Ordinary Meeting of
Shareholders, held This Day, will be Payable
at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the
13th February, 1917.Shareholders are requested to apply to the
Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1917. [295]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY
NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND
on account of the year 1916 of FIFTY
CENTS (50 Cents) per Share is now Payable
at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on
Warrants to be obtained at the Company's
Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux
Road, Central, Hongkong.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [279]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Company's Hotel on
SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a
statement of Accounts of the Company to
31st December, 1916, with the report of
the Directors, and to discuss any matter
that may be competently brought before
the Meeting.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 10th to 12th
February, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [285]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd Feb-
ruary, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors and
the Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1916.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
12th February, to THURSDAY, 22nd
February, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1917. [286]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the Offices of the Company, St.
George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught
Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February,
1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and
the Report of the General Managers for
the year ending 31st December, 1916, and
electing a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY,
the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclu-
sive.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [293]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the City
Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Court of Directors together with a
statement of Accounts for the year end-
ing the 31st December, 1916.The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, the 12th February, to
SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917
(both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [281]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. shetland, for Harbour or
Ship. Apply in own writing with copy
ref., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [105]

FOR SALE.

STANLEY GIBSON'S SCOTT'S
TWEET ST. TELLEB'S POSTAGE
STAMP CATALOGUES for 1917.GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

N. O. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to—
P. M. N. DA SILVA,
8, Des Voeux Road. [297]

TO LET.

N. O. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House.

From 1st April.
Apply to—
Dr. M. E. ASGER,
New Post Office Building. [269]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW,"
3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession.Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Con-
duit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st
February, 1917. For rent and other particulars
apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

TO LET.

N. O. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
FEBBY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO-MESS," No. 4, THE
PEAK.Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [180]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[72]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
airy Office overlooking Statue Square.Mod. rate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [136]

TO LET.

From 1st May

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ings.Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison
Terraces.HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with 1 and
coupled direct to one 8 H.P. Continuum
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with shunt regulator.Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [161]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAYFor Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 25 years.

PRICE 5s. Cash.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Bookshops.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
ETHE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD..

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

MARRIAGES.

BEVINGTON-BROWN.—At St. John's
Cathedral, Hongkong, on February
14th, by the Rev. Copley Moyle,
FRANCIS, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs.
J. STOKES BEVINGTON, Sea View,
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, to JESSIE
OLIVE, niece and adopted daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE BROWN, of
Suva, Fiji. [399]BRANCH-SCHMIDT.—On February 14th,
at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong,
by Rev. Copley Moyle, BENJAMIN
ROPER BRANCH, to HENRIETTA AUGUSTA
SCHMIDT. [360]

DEATH.

EVELING.—At the General Hospital,
Shanghai, on February 8th, JAMES
EVELING, aged 33 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, O.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 15TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

IRON AND WORLD POWER.

There is an old Eastern proverb which
says that "He who owns the iron of the
world rules the world." The truth of
this is being brought home to us to-day
in a very remarkable fashion. Germany's
conquests in Belgium, Northern France,
and on her Eastern frontier are
of the utmost value to her because
of the iron and coal-fields which
these territories contain. The adop-
tion of the "ruthless" policy of
submerging at sight, while generally
supposed to be aimed almost entirely at
the food supply of Great Britain, has
also been decided upon because one-half
of the iron ore used in the country is
imported. It is of interest to note that of
the eight million tons of iron ore im-
ported into Britain from abroad in 1913,
five million tons came from Spain, and
one million tons from Scandinavia.
Therefore, from the point of view of the
Ministry of Munitions in Great Britain,
the attitude of Spain, at present, is of
much more importance than that of
Sweden.For the manufacture of commercial
iron, Britain needs only iron ore from
abroad. Home resources are able to
supply the coal or coke consumed in the
blast furnaces, as well as the whole of
the limestone used for fluxing purposes.
Owing, however, to the remarkable dis-
coveries which have been made in con-
nection with the manufacture of steel
and its alloys, the Ministry of Munitions
requires not only iron ore, coal
and limestone, but also manganese, of
which large quantities are imported.
The latest figures available are those for
1913, but we may be sure that the million
tons of manganese ore sent to Britain
from India in that year have since
been increased to replace the quantity
obtained before the war from Russian
ports in the Black Sea. For the special
alloy-steels, which are so important in
the work of munitions manufacture,
chrome iron ore is necessary. About one-
half of that used is derived from an
island in the Western Pacific, New
Caledonia, a possession of our French
allies, which also exports large quan-
tities of nickel ore. Burma and Malaya
supply Britain with alloys used in steel
manufacture. It may be more correct,
therefore, nowadays to amend the old
Eastern proverb so as to include the
minerals employed as alloys with iron,
for, in modern processes, iron is seldom
used alone; it is alloyed with some other
element or elements, by which its useful-
ness is increased.Before the war, the three greatest
world Powers were Great Britain, Ger-
many and America. These nations were
the chief producers of iron and steel.
Similarly in the sixteenth century, Spain,
France and England, which were then
the three leading Powers, were also
the greatest iron producers. These facts
point to a future for Canada and China,
both of which contain vast deposits of
iron ore. In Canada, furnaces and
forges are multiplying with great rapidi-
ty, and many of them are being used on
behalf of the Allies for supplying the
raw materials necessary for those engines
of destruction which are now being made
in such vast quantities. In the happier
days of peace, they will be available for
producing the steel required for building
railways and steamships. In regard to
the iron ore in China, many speculations
have been made. It is not at all improb-
able that Japan, in the next two or three
decades, will derive great benefit from
it. She is the country most favourably
situated, geographically, to receive the
iron ore if it is exported. Moreover,
Japan now possesses ships and money,
and both will be employed by her in
developing the manufactures for which
iron ore furnishes the raw material.Several years ago, Admiral MAHAN
wrote a classical contribution to the
literature of the world, in which he de-
monstrated the influence of sea-power
upon history. A few years later, Sir
NORMAN LOCKYER, in his Presidential ad-
dress to the British Association for the
Advancement of Science, discoursed upon
the influence of brain-power upon history.The war has now demonstrated that the
supply of metals, and especially the
supply of iron ore, also profoundly
affects the fate of a nation. When we
fully realize the importance of this great
essential in modern warfare, we begin
to understand one of the chief motives
of Germany's war policy much as we may
detest her methods. Since iron ore is
indispensable in times of peace as well
as in time of war, we shall not be
surprised if the Germans are found will-
ing to barter almost anything, when
peace negotiations commence, in order to
retain those districts in Europe, now in
their possession, which contain the raw
material required for ships, railways and
workshops. Before the outbreak of
hostilities Germany imported iron ore
from these territories, but when the war is
over she will be so loathed by Belgium,
France and Russia, that she will experi-
ence great difficulty, for at least a genera-
tion, in obtaining supplies from them.The first of three Conferences arranged
by the Church of England Men's Society
is to be held this evening in the City
Hall, commencing at 8 p.m., when a
paper will be read by the Rev. C. L.
Cooper Hunt on "Is Genesis true or
Science?" Dr. Earle will preside and
all men are invited. The reading of the
paper will be followed by a discussion.At an Examination in Home Nursing
held recently under the auspices of the
St. John Ambulance Association at the
Royal Naval Hospital, the following
Candidates from the Italian Convent
were successful:—Sister Marianna Cap-
soni, Sister Virginia Carati, Sister
Erminia Perisiotto, Antonia Campos,
Bertha Carvalho, Celeste Castro, Eva
Chiu, Helena Clarke, Isabel del Campo,
Marjorie Garrod, Louisa Gil, Bertha
Goon, Alice Law, Florentina Nunes,
Clara Passos, Leonidia Remedios, Lolita
Ros, Maria Roza, Asuncion Sian, Violet
Tsau, and Beatrice White. Dr. W. V. M.
Koch acted as Hon. Lecturer to the Class,
and Deputy Surgeon-General Draper
was the Hon. Examiner.

HONGKONG WEDDINGS.

BEVINGTON-BROWN.

The marriage was solemnized at St.
John's Cathedral, Hongkong, yesterday
afternoon, by the Rev. V. H. Copley
Moyle, of Mr. Francis Bevington (Secre-
tary of Messrs. Bradley & Co., Hong-
kong), fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stokes
Bevington, Frinton, Essex, and Miss
Jessie Olive Leslie Brown, niece and
adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie
Brown, Suva, Fiji.The bride, who was given away by her
father, looked charming in a dress com-
posed of white liberty satin, and Geor-
gette crepe, trimmed with rose point
lace. She also wore a Court train, and
carried a beautiful shower bouquet made
up of white carnations and asparagus
and maiden-hair ferns. The bridesmaid
was Miss Betty Hammond, who was
attired in a dress of white embroidered
silk trimmed with pink. She also carried
a basket of pink sweet peas tied with
pink ribbon. The bride's mother wore a
dress of Natter blue taffeta and nixon,
and she also wore a white and blue hat.
The best man was Mr. K. M. Cumming.After the ceremony a reception was
held at Government House, and later in
the day the newly-married couple left
for Taipei, where the honeymoon is being
spent. The bride's going-away dress
consisted of a coat and skirt of fawn
gaberdine, and she wore a hat to match.The chancel of the Cathedral had been
decorated with foliage and white flowers.
There was a large gathering in the
Cathedral, those present including:—
H. E. the Governor and Lady May and
the Misses May, the Hon. Mr. H. E. and
Mrs. Pollock, Captain and Mrs. Carr,
Major and Mrs. Hammond, Captain
Champlin, Captain Lamert, Mr. and
Mrs. Henry Humphreys, Mr. Owen
Hughes, Mr. F. Maitland, etc.The hymns sung during the ceremony,
which was fully choral, were "The Voice
that breathed o'er Eden," and "O
Perfect Love," and as the newly-wedded
pair proceeded down the aisle the
organist (Mr. Denman Fuller) played
Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and
the bells sounded merry peals.

BRANCH-SCHMIDT.

At the St. John's Cathedral, yesterday,
the wedding also took place of Captain
Benjamin Roper Branch (H.K.V.C.)
sworn measurer, and Miss Henrietta
Augusta Schmidt, daughter of Mrs. Wm.
Schmidt, Beaconsfield Arcade. The bride
was given away by Captain Thomas Hall,
and the best man was Mr. H. H. Sande-
man, sworn measurer, Canton. The
ceremony, which was of a very quiet
nature, was performed by the Rev. V. H.
Copley Moyle.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. Arthur K. Brown, 1st Corps
Cyclist Battalion, B.E.F., writing from
France on December 19th, to a friend in
Shanghai, says:—I have come across
several Shanghai people during the last
month or so. Jack R. Harder, who is at
present with the 1st D.C.L.I. was about
this part for six weeks, and I had the
pleasure of havingiffin and dinner with
him several times. My brother is still at
home.The following is an extract from a
letter received from Mr. Henry R.
Horisat, dated January 6th. I am now
glad to say, a Lieutenant in the Royal
Engineers and may shortly be sent to
France, Mesopotamia, Egypt or Salonika.
I got my promotion owing to my 10 years
shipping experience in China. If you
know of any other persons with similar
qualifications (viz., shipping experience,
that is, loading and discharging
steamers) let me know and I think I
could obtain a similar commission.
Lieut. Horisat's address is 30 Earle's
Crescent, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

